



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM



ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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INDEX

Pages

Staff	1
Preface	3 - 6
General Statistics of the Area	7
Vital Statistics	8 - 12
Health Services of the Area	13
Clinics and Specialist Services	14 & 15
Infectious Diseases Notifications	16 & 17
Mass Radiography Survey	18
Immunisation State of Millom R.D.	19 - 22
Typhoid Fever	23
Brucellosis	24
Water Board Report	25 - 28
Report of Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector	29
General Statistics	29
Housing	30 - 34
Food & Drugs Acts and Regulations	34
Meat Inspection Regulations	36 & 37
Milk Samples	38
Water Supplies	39 & 40
Licensed Premises	41
Refuse Collection and Disposal	41 - 43
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	43 - 45
Rodent Control	46
Public Conveniences	46
Swimming and Paddling Pools	47
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	47
Caravan Sites	48
Petroleum Regulations	48
Miscellaneous Items	48 & 49
General	50 & 51
Appendix	52
Factories Act, 1937	53 - 55
Port of Millom	56 - 60

Tel: Millom 250

Health Department,
St. George's Road,
MILLOM

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Millom

August, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year 1964.

The year 1964 was not a very exceptional one. The population, which was 15,200, was slightly above that of 1963 (14,980). The major industries remain the same, but there was some unemployment during the year although there was a shortage of female labour.

The West Cumberland Hospital was officially opened on the 21st October, 1964, by the Queen Mother. At that time the hospital provided 459 beds but this number will eventually be increased to 483. The opening of this magnificent hospital with its superb layout and services will be of undoubted benefit to the inhabitants of the Millom Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS

In general these were very satisfactory, which was partly due to the low death rates experienced in the district. Crude birth rate per thousand population was 17.4, slightly lower than that for the previous year (18.3). The crude death rate per thousand population was 10.5 as opposed to 11.9 in the previous year. Infant mortality was 18.9 per thousand total live births, as opposed to 25.6 in the previous year. This is a very satisfactory figure. Neo-natal mortality, that is deaths in the first four weeks of life, was 11.3 compared with 21.9 in 1963.

There were no maternal deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH

These are set out on page 11. The total number of deaths was 160 compared with 173 in 1963. Of these 120 (that is 75%) took place from age 55 onwards. It is noteworthy that Coronary disease was the cause of death of 20 males and 12 females compared with 26 males and 9 females in 1963. As Coronary disease is a most important cause of death after the age of 50 this slight improvement reflects the lower death rate for 1964.

Malignant disease of the lung caused 7 male and no female deaths, the figures for 1963 were 7 male deaths and three female deaths. The decrease in deaths from cancer of the lung in the Millom district was against the National trend where deaths from this cause continue to rise. The need for health education with regard to the connection between smoking and the incidence of cancer of the lung remains a first priority.

Motor vehicle accidents caused three male deaths, and there were two suicides in the area, one more than in the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year 1964 provided a land mark in the history of infectious diseases, in this country. This was due to the occurrence of a large epidemic of Typhoid fever in Aberdeen. The repercussions of this event were felt in the Millom R.D. as in other areas, although these were mainly confined to the search for suspect corned beef cans. A short note concerning this subject will be found on page 23.

Another matter, which although not coming under the heading of a notifiable disease deserves mention here. This is the subject of Brucellosis and milk supplies. A short statement concerning this matter will be found on page 24 .

There were 47 cases of infectious diseases notified in 1964, the corresponding figure for 1963 being 295. The low figure for 1964 was largely due to the sparsity of cases of Measles as compared with previous years. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that this total is less than at any time as far as our records go, that is since 1934.

It is also worth noting that during the year there were no cases of food poisoning, dysentery or poliomyelitis.

There were three cases of Tuberculosis, less than in any time in the last ten years.

No deaths were caused by infectious diseases during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The total number screened in 1964 was 958 (corresponding figure for 1963 was 1,357). As a result of this screening no active cases of T.B. were found (last year one case was found. Malignant neoplasm of the lung was found in one case, last year none was found.

As Pulmonary T.B. is becoming a relative rarity, Mass Radiography in its present form is producing less useful returns. It has therefore been decided that in the future the M.M.R. unit would no longer be mobile but would be based permanently at the West Cumberland Hospital.

B.C.G.

Tests were carried out on school leavers (age 13-14) to determine whether they were susceptible to T.B. 402 consents were received for this procedure. Of these 261 were Mantoux negative and so required B.C.G. inoculation. All but two of the 261 susceptibles were vaccinated. These figures compare very favourably with those of 1963.

IMMUNISATION

Protection against whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria was offered during the year. 828 injections were given to include immunisation against one or more of these diseases. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 603.

119 vaccinations were given to protect against smallpox, somewhat less than last year (145). There were 7,839 immunisations against polio, almost the same as last year (7,555).

HOUSING

The main event of the year so far as housing is concerned was the adoption of an advisory plan for Millom. This plan envisages the re-development of the old town east of Queen Street. It is an ambitious undertaking and will require many years to complete but it should be of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants of Millom.

28 bungalows were built by the North Eastern Housing Association Ltd., on behalf of the Council. Sixteen houses were completed by private enterprise during the year. Furthermore schemes are afoot for the construction of bungalows at Haverigg and Bootle. Preparations are also going ahead for the provision of some housing at Ravenglass.

Further emphasis is being placed on the older and frailer members of the population, by the formulation of plans for 10 units of Part II Accommodation. This accommodation, which will be partially supervised, will be built in association with the County Councils Part III Accommodation (Welfare). The proposed site for this is between Lapstone Road and St. George's Road, Millom. This will be a welcoming innovation when it is completed.

SEWERAGE

The main items coming under consideration from this heading are the Drigg/Holmrook and Seascale schemes. These schemes, which are so eagerly awaited, are still being held up by planning difficulties. It is hoped that the County Engineer will be able to get the go-ahead from the appropriate ministry in the near future.

WATER

The water supply to the area has remained good in quantity and quality. The Northern Parishes scheme, which is proceeding, has brought about some changes. For instance Carleton and most of Muncaster now receive their water from Wastwater via this scheme. It is predicted that public water supplies will be available through this scheme to most properties as far south as Middleton Place, Bootle, by the end of 1965.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Every opportunity was taken to promote health education during the year. Schools, Clinics and other meetings served as an opportunity for discussions on Health Education. Hygiene and the relation between smoking and cancer of the lung were high on the list of the subjects discussed.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in all matters relating to the health of the district, to the clerical staff and nursing personnel for their assistance, and to Mr. Dawson and Mr. Newton and their colleagues for their help and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

ALAN F. CROWLEY
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in Acres	89,094
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	15,200
Number of Inhabited Houses according to rate books	4,664
Rateable Value	£358,815
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,431

Major Industries

The major industries in the area consist of an iron works and iron ore mining, a tannery, nylon stocking factory, clothing factory, sportswear factory, agriculture and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Establishment at Windscale. A large part of the area is situated in the Lake District National Park and attracts many visitors in the summer months.

Unemployment

During 1964 the unemployment pattern moved away from the National average and followed more closely the pattern of unemployment for the Northern region. The highest rate of unemployment during 1964 was in February when it reached 2.9%. This was due to the position of the building and construction industries at that time. Towards the end of the year there was a gradual rise in unemployment due to a number of isolated cases of short-time working in one or two industries. There was also a shortage of female labour in various industries in the town.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u> - legitimate	132	124	256
illegitimate	4	5	9
Corrected birth rate	136	129	265
Comparability factor	1.08		
Crude rate per 1,00 population	17.4		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.4		
<u>Stillbirths</u> - legitimate	3	1	4
illegitimate	-	-	-
Rate per 1,00 live and stillbirths	14.9		
Total live and stillbirths	139	130	269

DEATHS

<u>Infant deaths</u> (under 1 year) - legitimate	1	4	5
illegitimate	-	-	-

Details of deaths of infants under one year of age

Cause of death	Age
Broncho pneumonia	6 months
Intracranial haemorrhage	2 days
Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	4 months
Prematurity	1 hour
Prematurity	1 hour

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.5
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	26.0
Perinatal mortality rate for Cumberland	29.4

Maternal deaths (including abortion) Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths Nil

<u>Deaths at all ages</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	84	76	160

Comparability factor	1.26
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.5
Corrected death rate	13.2

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were:-

Heart disease (all forms)	45
Cancer (all forms)	32
Vascular lesions of the nervous System	24

Table showing the vital statistics for England and Wales as a

whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland

A R E A	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births
Rural District of MILLOM	17.4	10.5	18.9
Rural Districts of Cumberland	18.1	12.0	16.8
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	18.8	11.5	20.5
Administrative County of Cumberland	18.4	11.8	18.3
England and Wales	18.4	11.3	20.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964

C A U S E	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	7	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	15
18. Coronary disease, angina	20	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-
20. Other heart disease	5	8
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	2
24. Bronchitis	4	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	8	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-
34. All other accidents	3	1
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	84	76
Total (all causes)	160	

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Sex	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 -	2 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 -	Total
Males	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	7	26	22	18	84
Females	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	22	35	76
Total	3	2	1	3	4	2	5	10	33	44	53	160

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

STAFF

The Medical Officer of Health is also employed by the Cumberland County Council in the capacity of Assistant Area Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. Two Public Health inspectors are employed by the Millom R.D.C.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

The general hospitals serving the area are the North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow in Furness, and the West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Maternity cases are admitted to the West Cumberland Hospital, Risedale Maternity Hospital, Barrow, or Oubas House, Ulverston.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS

The Devonshire Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barrow in Furness, and the West Cumberland Hospital are available for the treatment of infectious diseases.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Cases of Smallpox would be admitted to the Langley Park Hospital, Co. Durham. In the event of an outbreak occurring, Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith, would be called into action. The Cumberland County Council would be responsible for the ambulance which would come from the hospital involved.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Cases of mental illness are admitted to Lancaster Moor Hospital, Lancaster, Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, or the psychiatric wing at the West Cumberland Hospital, Hensingham.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Cases of venereal diseases and allied disorders are treated at special treatment centres at the West Cumberland Hospital, or the Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow. Treatment is confidential and free of charge.

In 1964 four cases were seen at the Devonshire Road Hospital; 3 females, 1 male. Of these only one female suffered from V.D. (Gonorrhoea). The Whitehaven Special Treatment Department saw two cases from this district, neither were found to be suffering from V.D.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Child Welfare Clinics are held at the St. George's Road Clinic, Millom from 2 to 4 p.m. every Tuesday, and at the New Clinic, Seascale, from 2 to 4 p.m. on alternate Thursdays.

Other sessions are held at Millom Clinic as follows:-

<u>School</u>			
<u>Immunisations</u>	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	-	10.00 to 11.00 a.m.
<u>Immunisations</u>	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	-	2.00 to 4.00 p.m.
<u>Polio Session</u>	1st Saturday in month	-	9.30 to 11.30 a.m.
<u>Dental</u>	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Millom Clinic	-	10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
	Thursday at Seascale Clinic	-	10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
<u>Orthopaedic</u>	3rd Mondays	-	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon
<u>Child Guidance</u>	As necessary		

SPECIALIST SERVICES

<u>Medicine</u>	3rd Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	Dr. C.B.I. Willey
<u>Surgery</u>	2nd Fridays	- 10.30 a.m.	Mr. H.A. Daniels
	Last Wednesday	- 10.30 a.m.	Mr. A.W.B. Strachan
<u>Gynaecology & Obstetrics</u>	2nd and 4th Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	Mr. B. Spanton
<u>Chest</u>	1st Wednesdays	- 2.00 p.m.	Dr. R. Hambridge
<u>Ophthalmic</u>	1st and 3rd Fridays	- 9.30 a.m.	Mrs. A.C. Reid

WELFARE FOODS

The Health Department Offices, St. George's Road, Millom is the distribution centre for the sale of Welfare Foods. The hours when these can be obtained are Friday from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. and Tuesdays from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

HEARING AID BATTERIES

Hearing Aid Batteries can be procured at the Health Department, St. George's Road, between 9.30 and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Department is once more indebted to Dr. D.G. Davies and his colleagues for their help in the many investigations carried out during 1964.

MILLOM AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Cumberland County Council administers this service directly from Carlisle. The ambulance service is under the direct supervision of the Chief Ambulance Officer.

There are two dual purpose vehicles and one emergency stretcher ambulance stationed at the Crown Street Depot, Millom. In addition there is a hospital car service provided which comes under the auspices of the British Red Cross Society. In the main these cars are used for the conveyance of non-urgent sitting cases.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Cumberland County Council operates a chiropody service for the elderly, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped. Mr. Webb, the chiropodist, hold sessions mainly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and at other times by appointment. Domicillary treatments are carried out as and when necessary.

Recommendations for treatment can be made by all doctors, health visitors or district nurses in the area.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1955 - 1964

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	1	-	22	1	1	7	11	-	-
Encephalitis (Acute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (Post infectious)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	3	4	-	1	-	2	1	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	88	385	8	7	615	14	342	95	279	31
Membranous croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Continued)

1955 - 1964

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pneumonia	8	9	39	2	6	1	7	-	3	3
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	18	5	-	5	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	1	2	6	28	40	3	-	-	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	19	23	17	7	8	9	5	5	5	3
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	2	3	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	1
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	63	55	3	49	89	29	1	1	6
TOTALS	154	496	136	53	708	173	400	114	295	47

Survey Carried Out In Millom, 1964

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT, CARLISLE
Summary of Statistical Information

April 1964	General Public	Contacts	Doctors Cases	Schools	Total
A. No. of miniature Films	732	31	20	175	958
B. No. recalled for clinical examination	5	-	-	1	6
<u>ABNORMALITIES REVEALED</u>					
1. Non T.B. Conditions	.	.	.	.	.
a. Bronchiectasis	-	-	-	-	-
b. Pneumoconiosis	7 3X	3X	1	-	14
c. Neoplasms	1	-	-	-	1
d. Sarcoidosis	-	-	-	-	-
e. Cardiovascular conditions	-	-	-	-	-
f. Diaphragmatic abnormalities	1	-	-	-	1
g. Miscellaneous	20	4	2	1	27
2. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.	.	.	.	.
a. Active	4	-	-	-	-
b. Inactive	11 10X	-	-	1	22
c. Active (Previously known)	-	-	-	-	-
3. Not yet diagnosed	-	-	-	-	-

X Known cases

No. of children on nominal roll	No. of Consents	No. Tested	No. Mant. Neg.	No. Mant. Pos.	No. given B.C.G.
Children born 1950 and 1951	464	336	218	76	217
Children born before 1950 not previously tested	12	12	7	5	7
Private Schools in Millom area (born 1950 & 51)	58	52	34	10	33
Children born before 1950 (Private Schools) not previously tested	2	2	2	--	2
	522	402	261	91	259

These figures denote number of children included in positive figures who were known to have had B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic

TUBERCULOSIS - 1964

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during 1964. Three cases of Pulmonary T.B. and one case of Non-Pulmonary T.B. were notified during the year. The number of cases of the T.B. Register at the end of the year was:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	32	21	53
Non-respiratory	3	10	13
Total	35	31	66

IMMUNISATION STATEMillom R.D. 1963"A" TRIPLE

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
1964	61	-
1963	115	6
1962	10	29
1961	3	10
1960	3	11
1959	4	4
1958	-	3
1957	-	1
1956	-	1
1955	-	-
1954	-	-
1953	-	-
1952	-	1
1951	-	-
1950	-	-
	<u>196</u>	<u>66</u>

"B" TETANUS

1964	1	-
1963	2	1
1962	-	2
1961	-	1
1960	-	1
1959	19	68
1958	31	57
1957	4	30
1956	7	14
1955	8	10
1954	12	2
1953	12	-
1952	8	-
1951	10	-
1950	4	1
	<u>118</u>	<u>187</u>

"C" DIPHThERIA ONLY

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
1964	1	-
1963	2	1
1962	1	3
1961	-	1
1960	-	1
1959	7	51
1958	13	84
1957	2	31
1956	1	20
1955	-	18
1954	-	13
1953	-	4
1952	-	3
1951	-	1
1950	-	3
	<u>27</u>	<u>234</u>

NOTE D.I. Immunisation Total A plus C
 Tetanus " " A plus B

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Under 1	43	-
1	53	-
2 - 4	11	2
5 - 14	7	1
15 plus	2	-
	<u>116</u>	<u>3</u>

POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination State as at 31.12.64

<u>Year Groups</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster 1</u>	<u>Booster 2</u>
1964	28	-	-
1963	163	-	-
1962	170	19	-
1961	136	69	2
1960	101	171	-
1959	51	69	171
1958	65	82	152
1957	41	54	174
1956	24	72	159
1955	8	52	163
1954	74	59	172
1953	32	51	164
1952	10	45	205
1951	6	54	184
1950	18	39	200
1949	5	52	182
1948	6	244	1
1947	12	267	2
1946	6	192	-
1945	9	182	1
1944	22	195	-
1943	35	177	-
1942/33	258	994	-
1932/20	290	956	-
Others	51	191	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1621	4286	1932
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TYPHOID FEVER

During the months of May/June 1964 a large epidemic of typhoid occurred in and around Aberdeen. There were 469 confirmed cases. After investigation it was found that a six pound tin of corned beef, sold in slices by the food department of a large supermarket, was implicated. This tin was processed and manufactured in the Argentine.

Further investigation revealed that contamination took place in the following way. After manufacture and processing the six pound tins of corned beef were cooled with unchlorinated water. This water was derived directly from a river which received untreated sewage. The probability is, therefore, that typhoid organisms were excreted, via sewage, into the river by either a carrier or a typhoid case. These organisms found their way to the cooling water which in turn entered the meat through a defect in the tins being cooled. Such tins would not necessarily be "blown" or show any signs of bacterial growth during the course of routine inspection.

As a result of this sequence a contaminated tin found its way to the supermarket in Aberdeen. 400 people went down with typhoid fever as a direct result of this. At least another 69 were infected from other cold meats which passed through the contaminated slicer. It was estimated at the time that 34,000 people had eaten meat from the supermarket during the relevant period and were thus at risk. This provided no mean problem for the investigators at Aberdeen.

The main task of the authorities was to prevent the spread of the disease. This was done first by attempting to trace all those at risk and following them up as necessary, secondly by early diagnosis of the disease and thirdly by health education. Routine measures to ensure pure water, safe sewage and food free from infection, were of course concurrently carried out.

The health education campaign was unprecedented in its vigour. The press, radio and T.V. were used exhaustively. These and other means were used to inform the people about typhoid and how it spreads. The emphasis was placed on personal hygiene especially among food handlers, and the necessity for early consultation with their doctors when illness was suspected. It should be noted that washing facilities in toilets were greatly improved, and offered free to the public as an inducement. It should also be noticed that the experience in Aberdeen showed how greatly improved the standards of personal hygiene became, particularly among food handlers, during the full glare of publicity, and yet how quickly it tended to return to the old standards when the heat was off.

This epidemic may help to remind us of one or two things. Typhoid is spread by food and water. Food and water are in turn contaminated by people. People, should therefore, make it their business to see that their own personal hygiene is impeccable (this is especially so for food handlers). Also they should make it their business to see that food is hygienically prepared at all times. If this were done not only typhoid but many other food borne diseases would be well on the way to elimination.

BRUCELLOSIS

This is a disease transmitted by cows and other animals to man. It is characterised by a more or less prolonged indefinite illness, associated with intermittent fever, headaches and malaise.

In the summer of 1964 it was brought to my notice that two cases of brucellosis had occurred in the Holmrook area. Both these cases lived in the same hostel and they drank milk supplied by a local farmer. This milk was from a T.T. herd but unpasteurised. The farmer was contacted and specific tests were carried out on his herd. These tests showed that some of the herd were suffering from brucellosis and excreting that organism.

As a result of this it became necessary to place a "heat order" on the herd. This forbade the farmer from selling raw milk for human consumption unless it was first pasteurised, until such a time as he could produce evidence that his cows were free from brucellosis. The hostel henceforth received its milk supply, which was pasteurised, from another source and no further cases have arisen from this source.

Some time later a further case was reported in the Holmrook area. This case was a school child who attended the Irton school. She drank milk from two sources, namely, a farm adjoining her house, and another supplying milk to the school. The herds involved were extensively investigated without success so that no further action could be taken on an official basis. However, it was amicably agreed between all concerned that the school should be supplied with pasteurised milk, and this action was carried out.

Later in the year, as a result of routine milk sampling Brucellosis was traced to a farm in Kirksanton. Investigation of this herd showed that some of the cows were excreting brucellosis. A "heat order" was placed on the milk from this farm. As a result the milk has now been pasteurised before consumption.

Now that all herds are T.T. tested there is a tendency to believe that raw milk is safe. This is not the case. Brucellosis is now quite a common condition up and down the country. This is often due to the drinking of raw milk. Furthermore, unpasteurised milk can transmit food poisoning and other organisms to those who drink it.

In a rural district like Millom there is a temptation to drink unpasteurised milk from neighbouring farms. This may be understandable where each family makes the decision for itself, however, I feel it is absolutely wrong in this day and age for schools, hostels and communities to receive raw milk in bulk. Such groups are placed at an unnecessary hazard without having a say in the matter.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. D.S. Henderson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the South Cumberland Water Board, for the following report.

A. General Report on Water Supplies

	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Millom Town Supply (Including Whicham and Green)	Very Good	Very Good
Bootle	Very Good	Very Good
Northern Area, Devoke	Good	Good
Northern Area, Wastwater	Good	Very Good
Santon Area	Very Good	Fair-Poor
Boot Area	Very Good	Very Good

B. Results of Bacteriological Examination

During the year 180 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from public supplies by the Millom Rural District Council, Health Department and the South Cumberland Water Board. Results of the examinations were as follows:-

<u>Supply</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. negative in 100 mls.</u>	<u>No. Positive in 50 mls.</u>	<u>% Negative in 100 mls</u>
Millom	47	45	2	96%
Bootle	23	21	2	91%
Devoke	9	8	1	89%
Wastwater	65	56	9	86%
Guards	18	17	1	94%
Boot	18	17	1	94%

Results of Chemical Analysis

No chemical analysis were made during 1964

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Parishes Supplied</u>
Millom	Millom: Millom Without: Whicham
Bootle	Bootle
Northern Area (Devoke)	Muncaster: Carlton Æ
Northern Area (Wastwater	Seascale: Drigg: Ravenglass Æ Part Irton with Santon
Gosforth Supply (Guards)	Santon Area. Part Irton with Santon
Eskdale (Whillan Beck)	Eskdale ø

~~Æ~~ Carlton transferred to Wastwater Supply in March, with Mains extended to serve Ravenglass village

ø Eskdale transferred to Wastwater supply in September.

(C) Report of Plumbo-Solvency

Chemical analysis of the water from the various supplies throughout the district, suggest that the risk of plumbo-solvency is negligible. However, the Ministry of Health have approved a Bye-law prohibiting the use of pipes of lead or lead alloy for use in water services intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption.

(D) Action in respect of any form of contamination

All supplies are chlorinated. When contamination of a raw water is indicated by increased "chlorine demand" the gathering grounds of that particular source are inspected to ascertain the probable cause. Quite frequently contamination is caused by the unburied bodies of animals, particularly sheep. These carcasses are removed and buried elsewhere. The area where the carcass had lain is then covered with lime. Samples of water going into supply are regularly sent from all supplies for bacteriological examination and mains are periodically flushed.

When a doubtful report is received from a bacteriological examination of chlorinated water, an immediate examination and tests are made to ascertain the cause. Further samples are then taken and submitted for Bacteriological examination and report.

(E)

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the
number of the population supplied from public mains

(a)

Direct to House

Area	Total		Supplied Direct		Not Supplied	
	Popula- tion	No. of Houses	Popula- tion	No of Houses	Popula- tion	No of Houses
Millom	9,463	3,346	9,302	3,246	161	100
Bootle	1,027	319	998	301	29	18
Northern Area	3,737	1,110	3,250	963	537	147
Eskdale	501	136	326	80	175	56
Waberthwaite	299	105	0	0	299	105
Ulpha	123	54	0	0	123	54
Total	15,200	5,070	13,876	4,590	1,324	480

(b) By means of standpipe - Nil

Note: The Parish of Ulpha is not in the area of supply of the South Cumberland Water Board and it is possible that some properties in this parish may be supplied by the Furness Water Board who have mains in this area.

OBSERVATIONS

Millom Supply Area

During 1964 Lanthwaite Filter Station functioned satisfactorily. Several filter shells were opened, completely overhauled and refilled with new filter media.

Rainfall over the Baystone Bank gathering grounds was sufficient to maintain the reservoir at a reasonable level without recourse to pumping from the Hole House Pumping Station.

Bootle Supply Area

Fellside Filter Station worked satisfactorily during 1964 and water supplies were adequate throughout the area, with the exception of the Eskmeals and Monkmoors districts, where poor pressures were experienced at certain times of peak demand. It is hoped that supplies to Eskmeals and Monkmoor will be boosted from Wastwater with the anticipated completion of the Northern Parishes Scheme in 1965.

Northern Supply Area (Wastwater)

During 1964 water going into supply to this area was consistently good in quantity and while there was a slight increase in the number of unsatisfactory reports on samples sent for bacteriological examination, since most of these samples were taken whilst extensive trunk mains renewal was in progress, it is felt that these have given a rather distorted statistical picture of the quality of water going into supply normally.

During March supplies to Carleton were transferred from the Devoke Water source to Wastwater when this branch main was relaid. This main was then extended to serve Ravenglass, which had not previously been served by the Water Board.

In September with the partial completion of the Northern Parishes Scheme, the Boot and Eskdale area mains were connected to the Wastwater source and the Whillan Beck source discontinued. At this same time Santon Village supply was also transferred to the Wastwater Source. It is hoped that the few properties in the Greenlands area, which are still supplied from the Gosforth area mains, will also be transferred to the Wastwater source in early 1965.

Northern Supply Area (Devoke)

Due to the transfer of supply sources mentioned in the previous paragraphs, only a small portion of the Muncaster area is now served by this source, with the result that pressures to the remaining consumers served by this source, has greatly improved. It is anticipated that during 1965 more transfers will take place from this source to the Wastwater supply.

Northern Parishes Scheme

It is confidently anticipated that this scheme will be completed in 1965 at which time a public supply from Wastwater will become available to most properties south to Middleton Place, Bootle.

(Signed) D. S. Henderson

Engineer to the
South Cumberland Water Board

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1964.

To: Dr.A.Crowley,
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out by this Department during the year ending 31st December 1964.

Last year the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation, and 1964 saw the first full year's working in this respect.

This year the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, together with the several Regulations and Orders, came into force, and further Regulations and Orders are to come. These again have added to the work of the Department without any increase in the number of staff, although, once more, the Council appreciated the difficulties and endeavoured, unfortunately without success, to appoint an Additional Inspector.

Several housing schemes are in the 'pipeline' and some should materialise during the coming year.

An Advisory Plan for Millom was adopted by the Council, and this will eventually bring about general improvements in housing accommodation.

Details of these and other items, concerning the work of the Department, are to be found in the body of the report.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Summary of Visits and Inspections:-

Houses. Public Health & Housing Acts.	719
Inspections of Buildings under construction.	193
Complaints investigated.	596
Interviews with owners.	352
Revisits to property.	587
Factories Act.	104
Food Premises.	456
Dairies.	40

Licensed Premises.	38
Houses Disinfected.	1
Houses Disinfested.	5
Caravan Sites.	52
Offices and Shops.	116
Petroleum Regulations.	30

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Notices Served.	73
Notices Complied.	62
Houses Closed.	3

HOUSING.

New Dwellings:-

(a)	Completed by the North Eastern Housing Association Ltd., on behalf of the Council:		
(i)	Bungalows.	28	
(ii)	Dwelling Houses.	-	
(b)	Completed by private enterprise:	<u>16</u>	44
(c)	Under construction at 31.12.64. by North Eastern Housing Association Ltd., on behalf of the Council:		
(i)	Bungalows.	-	
(ii)	Dwelling Houses.	-	
(d)	Under construction at 31.12.64. by private enterprise:	<u>44</u>	44
...	

The twenty-eight bungalows constructed by the North Eastern Housing Association Ltd. during the year, were located at:-

Mill Park, The Green. (6)
Sandham Lane, Haverigg. (22)

Dwellings erected by private enterprise were located as follows:-

Millom.	3
Haverigg.	1
The Hill.	1
The Green.	1
Silecroft.	2
Bootle.	2
Seascale.	6

Housing Programme:-

Unfortunately, at the turn of the year, there were no dwellings under construction by or on behalf of the Council, but schemes were in preparation for the following:-

14 Bungalows.	Wilson Avenue, Haverigg.
15 Bungalows.	Summerhill, Bootle.
13 Bungalows.	Floyd Street, Haverigg.

Discussions have also taken place with respect to the provision of a small number of units of housing accommodation at Ravenglass, the majority of which will probably be bungalows for aged persons.

The Council are thus continuing with their policy of constructing bungalows primarily for occupation by aged persons. At the end of the year the number of bungalows represented 9.7% of the total number of dwellings for which the tenants are selected by the Council.

Advisory Plan:-

The advisory plan for Millom, affecting in particular the eastern end of the town, was adopted by the Council during the year. This is naturally a long term policy, but the ultimate aim is to redevelop the area east of Queen Street. This involves the demolition of some 485 dwellings and the redevelopment of the area with new housing and open spaces.

The area east of King Street will form the first of two major stages of this redevelopment.

New houses must, of course, be provided before demolition on any large scale can take place, and the Council are anxious to proceed with an extension of the Devonshire Road Site. This, however, has been delayed because of the necessity of obtaining a Compulsory Purchase Order for approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of frontage land.

In addition, further development of land immediately to the north of Devonshire Road is proposed as part of the overall plan, and first enquiries are being made in this connection.

Part II Accommodation:-

Negotiations are still proceeding for the erection of both Part II and Part III Accommodation on land between Lapstone Road and St. George's Road, Millom. This will be a joint effort by the Cumberland County Council and the Millom Rural District Council. Ten units of Part II Accommodation are envisaged in this scheme.

Central Heating:-

The Council have now decided that in future all dwellings erected by, or on behalf, of the Council, are to be provided with some form of central heating. At the moment electricity and gas appear to be in equal favour for this purpose.

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COUNCIL DWELLINGS. ALLOCATION OF TENANCIES.

The total number of dwellings for which the tenants are selected by the Council is made up as follows:-

Houses.	637
Bungalows,	70
Flats.	<u>14</u>
	<u>721</u>

These are located as follows:-

Millom.	527
Haverigg.	72
The Green.	26
Bootle.	78
Waberthwaite.	2
Irton.	2
Santon.	2
Holmrook.	2
Seascale.	<u>10</u>
	<u>721</u>

The allocation of tenancies of Houses/Bungalows/Flats, which were constructed or became vacant during the year, was as follows:-

(a)	Number rehoused from 'General List' .	28	
(b)	Number of Agricultural Workers rehoused.	2	
(c)	Number rehoused from 'Aged Persons List'.	31	
(d)	Number of exchanges effected within the Authority.	14	
(e)	Number of exchanges effected with other Authorities.	<u>1</u>	76

During 1964 new applications were received as follows:-

'General List'	104	
'Aged Persons List'	<u>37</u>	141

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During the month of August the Housing Lists were revised, and at 31st December 1964 the total number of applicants were as follows:-

'General List'	151	
'Aged Persons List'	<u>66</u>	217

Of the 151 applicants on the 'General List', 36 were in Category A as being the most deserving cases.

HOUSING GRANTS.

Standard Grants:-

Applications approved.	41
Works completed.	43

Discretionary Grants:-

Applications approved.	21
Applications refused.	-
Works completed.	18

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Of the total number of dwellings improved, with the aid of these grants, sixteen were tenanted.

Total number of houses improved to date, with assistance of grants, is as follows:-

By Standard Grant.	154	
By Discretionary Grant.	<u>297</u>	451

Four terraced houses in Queen Street, Millem, owned by the Council, were provided with standard amenities.

There is a slight increase in the number of standard grants, and a reduction in the number of discretionary grants, when compared with the previous year. This pattern will undoubtedly continue with the introduction of the Housing Act 1964, which permits increased maximum standard grants.

It is estimated that there are now 3,289 dwellings in the Rural District which are provided with baths.

OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31.12.63.	11
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	13
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	78
(b)		Number of new cases during the year.	7
(c)	(i)	Number of cases relieved.	6
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned.	47
(d)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31.12.64.	12
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	19
(	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	100

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

The outbreak of typhoid at Aberdeen, along with the countrywide search for certain types of canned meat, will undoubtedly occupy space in most reports this year. Certainly, if any good can be said about it, it brought home to the populace the need for stringent conditions in food hygiene.

The necessity to find any offending tins of meat (and one only was located in this area) resulted in 256 visits being made to food premises at that time. At this, and in fact at all other times, it was pleasing to note that the standard of cleanliness, generally, is of a fairly high standard. Some premises, unfortunately, are not as good as others, but as has been said before, much of food hygiene is a personal matter and it behoves all food handlers to take extreme care at all times. Any relaxation could result in an outbreak with its attendant effects, such as have already been experienced at Aberdeen.

During 1964 the following foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

48 lbs.	Corned Beef.	6 lbs.	Jellied Veal.
53 lbs.	Cooked ham.	12 lbs.	Beef Links.
13 lbs.	Ox Tongue.	78 lbs.	Imported Lamb.
14 lbs.	Imported Ox	5 tins.	Luncheon Meat.
	Kidneys.	2 tins.	Pork in Juice.
1 tin.	Beaf Steak.	7 tins.	Pork and Ham.
2 tins.	Beans in Tomato.	7 tins.	Peas.
2 tins.	Peaches.	14 tins.	Oranges.
2 tins.	Grapefruit.	4 tins.	Strawberries.
3 tins.	Pears.	4 tins.	Evaporated Milk.
5 pkts.	Frozen Cakes.	2 tins.	Rice Pudding.
1 st.	Haddock.	1 tin.	Sardines.
1 tin.	Salmon.		

In addition, due to failures in the electricity supplies and the resulting rise in temperature in the refrigerator cabinets, the following foodstuffs were also surrendered for disposal:-

1 lb.	Luncheon Meat.	1 lb.	Chopped Pork.
2 lbs.	Sausages.	1 lb.	Beef Paste.
14 pkts.	Sausages.	3 Roast	Chicken Dinners.
11 pkts.	Fish Fingers.	3 pkts.	Cream Sponges.
10 pkts.	Fish Cakes.	2 pkts.	Chocolate Eclairs.
9 pkts.	Plaice Fillets.	1, pkt.	Broccoli.
1 pkt.	Haddock.	9 pkts.	Beef in Gravy.
5 pkts.	Cod.	1, pkt.	Steaklets.
8 pkts.	Kipper Fillets.	6 pkts.	Brussel Sprouts.
2 pkts.	Chips.	12 pkts.	Sliced Beans.
4 pkts.	Chopped Spinach.	2 pkts.	Raspberries.
22 pkts.	Peas.	3 pkts.	Sausage Rolls.
11 pkts.	Puff Pastry.	3	Chicken Pies.
1 pkt.	Steak & Kidney.		

On three occasions quantities of ice-cream were returned to the Manufacturers, after failure of electricity supplies.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

There is one manufacturer of Ice-Cream in the area. The premises are well maintained.

3 additional Licences for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream were issued during the year.

Several Licences have lapsed in the meantime, and at 31st December 1964 there was a total of 65 Licences in operation.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

One slaughterhouse continued to be operative during the year. This is located in King Street, Millom within a few yards of the Auction Market, and is owned by a private company.

The owner of the Slaughterhouse at Seascale did not apply for the renewal of the Licence and this has now lapsed.

From the Summary which follows, it will be noted that all animals, with the exception of one sheep, were inspected. That this one sheep was not inspected was the fault of one of the Slaughtermen, against whom his own employer took action. This the Council considered sufficient under the circumstances and no further proceedings were instituted.

Slaughtering times have not always been convenient to the Inspectors, although some improvement was shown in this respect towards the end of the year. Nevertheless, slaughtering took place on 323 days during the year, and involved 891 separate visits.

The Butchers feel some resentment about paying inspection fees (which incidentally brought in £244.13.0d. during the year), but the Council also feels strongly about the overtime spent on these inspections, and the disruption which they cause to other duties, and during the year sent a resolution to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food requesting him to consider introducing legislation which would limit the hours during which slaughtering can take place and/or increasing fees for inspections which have to be carried out, outside of normal working hours.

The Minister has replied that he will take these representations into account when carrying out his review of the Regulations.

Summary of Slaughtering for 1964:-

Particulars.	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	851	77	4	3416	1150
Number inspected.	851	77	4	3415	1150
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	14	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	156	43	-	530	188

Particulars.	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	18.33%	57.13%	-	15.92%	16.43%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	0.23%	-	-	-	1.65%

Details of carcasses, portions or organs condemned:-

1 Cow.	158 Sheep Lungs.
181 Bovine Livers.	20 Lamb Omenta.
8 Bovine Lungs.	1 Sheep Kidney.
3 Bovine Udders.	1 Portion Mutton.
3 Portions Beef.	1 Pig Carcase.
17 Bovine Mesenteries.	47 Pig Livers.
1 Bovine Head and Tongue.	159 Pig Lungs.
1 Hovine Tongue.	19 Pig Kidneys.
3 Unborn Calves.	2 Pig Testicles.
14 Sheep Carcases.	1 Portion Pork.
438 Sheep Livers.	

Total weight condemned during 1964:- 2 Tons. 10 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 13 lbs.
Total weight condemned during 1963:- 1 Ton. 14 Cwts. 3 Qrs. 17 lbs.

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Number of Licenced Slaughtermen:- 30.

MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples of milk, taken by this Department for examination by the Cumberland Public Health Laboratory, are as follows:-

			<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
<u>Main Retailers:-</u>	Pasteurised.	Bottles.	8	-
		Cartons.	1	-
	x T.T.	Bottles.	14	2
		Cartons.	-	-
	x Untreated.	Bottles.	2	1
		Cartons.	-	-
<u>Shops:-</u>	Pasteurised.	Bottles.	-	-
		Cartons.	3	4
	x T.T.	Bottles.	6	3
		Cartons.	-	-
	x Untreated.	Bottles.	-	-
		Cartons.	-	-
<u>Vending Machines:-</u>	Pasteurised.	Bottles.	-	-
		Cartons.	2	-
	x T.T.	Bottles.	-	-
		Cartons.	-	-
	x Untreated.	Bottles.	-	-
		Cartons.	-	-
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			36	10

Note: Tuberculin Tested Milk up to 30/9/64.

Untreated Milk from 1/10/64.

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As a result of routine sampling the presence of brucella abortus was indicated in one instance. This was a mixed sample of milk from one of the main retailers. A further twenty-three samples were eventually taken to isolate the animals responsible. The Medical Officer of Health took the necessary measures to deal with this matter.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Good liason has been maintained with the South Cumberland Water Board.

Although not completed, progress was made with the Northern Parishes Water Scheme, and for the first time a public water supply was made available at Ravenglass.

Several other changes took place and these are indicated in the following Schedule of Samples, which were taken for bacteriological examination.

Source.	Type.	No. of Samples.	Excellent.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatisfactory.
<u>Baystone Bank.</u> Area Supplied:- Millom. Haverigg. Thwaites. Lady Hall. The Green. The Hill. Kirksanton. Silecroft.	Filtered, treated, and chlorinated.	44	38	4	-	2
<u>Gibson Spout.</u> Area Supplied:- Bootle. Eskmeals.	Filtered and chlorinated.	21	17	2	-	2
<u>Linbeck.</u> Area Supplied:- Part Muncaster. Saltcats. x Carlton. x (x Transferred to Whitgate in March).	Chlorinated.	8	6	1	-	1
<u>Whillan Beck.</u> Area Supplied:- Eskdale. ø Boot. ø (ø Transferred to Blackbeck in September)	Chlorinated.	15	12	2	-	1
	C/fd.	88	73	9	-	6

Source.	Type.	No. of Samples.	Excellent.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatisfactory.
<u>Guanda Reservoir</u> Area supplied:- Part Irton. Santon.	Chlorinated	88 14	73 14	9 -	- -	6 -
<u>Wastwater - 'Whitegate'</u> Area supplied:- Holmrook. Drigg. Seascale. Irton. Saltcoats. π Carleton. π Ravenglass.) w.e. 28 May)	Chlorinated.	51	39	5	-	7
<u>Wastwater - 'Blackbeck'</u> Area supplied:- Eskdale. π Boot. \emptyset	Chlorinated.	5	3	-	-	2
		158	129	14	-	15

Although two unsatisfactory samples were obtained from the Blackbeck Supply, this was during the time when disconnections and re-connections were being made, and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

It is anticipated that the Northern Parishes Water Scheme will be completed in 1965.

LICENCED PREMISES

Each year, since the survey of Licenced Premises was carried out in 1961, steady progress has been made with improvements to premises, particularly with respect to sanitary accommodation.

During 1964, four premises were brought up to standard and work was also in hand at two others. This makes a total of eleven at which major improvements have been carried out during the last three years.

Two premises have been closed voluntarily during that period.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL

Services which have been instituted have been satisfactorily maintained.

Generally speaking, the collections in the various localities are as follows:-

<u>Weekly:-</u>	Millom.)	
	Waverigg.)	
	Ravenglass.	)	These represent some 70% of the
	Drigg.	)	properties in the area.
	Holmrook.)	
	Seascale.)	

Fortnightly:-

- The Hill.
- The Green.
- Hallthwaites.
- Ladyhall.
- Ulpha.
- Whicham.
- Whitbeck.
- Bootle.
- Corney.
- Waberthwaite.
- Eskmeals.
- Inton.
- Santon.
- Eskdale.
- Boot.

Monthly:- Outlying premises in the rural parishes.

There are still properties which have no collection, but this number is gradually being reduced and every effort is made to give a service when this is requested, although it must be pointed out that the roads to many of the outlying premises are in a deplorable condition and this must be reflected in the maintenance costs of the refuse collection vehicles.

Trade Refuse.

A considerable part of the collectors' time is spent on the removal and disposal of trade refuse, for which very little is received in return. This type of refuse is also on the increase and as such must delay the extension of the existing household refuse collection service. If any further substantial increase in the services is required, then provision of an additional vehicle will have to be considered, and in this connection I would once again remind the Council of the various compression types of vehicles which are now available, and ask them to bear same in mind when vehicles are obtained in the future.

Refuse Tips.

Four tips are at present in operation, viz:-

Daylight Mine. Millom:- This has been satisfactorily maintained.

In addition to the refuse from Millom, Millom Without and Ulpha, the last loads of the day from several of the routes in the other parishes have been brought to this tip.

Whitbeck:- This tip has been improved during the year, and it is hoped that more covering material will be available shortly.

Seascale:- It is regrettable that this tip has had to be continued, but delays in obtaining land at Drigg has made this necessary. Some progress, however, has been made in obtaining the necessary land, and it is hoped to have the tip at Drigg ready during this coming year, and tipping at Seascale will then cease.

Eskdale:- As reported last year, covering material has been difficult to obtain, but part of the tip has been completed and handed back to the owner.

When the tip at Drigg is in use, several loads which are at present tipped on this site will be taken to Drigg, and it is hoped that with the combination of the new tip and bigger capacity carrying vehicles, this tip can eventually be dispensed with altogether.

Details of Refuse Collection & Disposal for the year, are as follows:-

	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Estimated Cu.Yds. of Refuse.</u>
Dennis/53.	187	1683
Dennis/56.	656	5904
Karrier/61.	570	6840
Dennis/62.	878	16682
Dennis/63.	<u>510</u>	<u>4590</u>
Total:-	<u>2801</u>	<u>35699</u>

Once again, several more isolated premises have been included in the rounds, as have the new dwellings erected throughout the area.

The total estimated amount of refuse, collected during the year, shows an increase of 1,719 cubic yards over the previous year's figures.

Owing to the fact that there would appear to be less weight and more bulk, it is doubtful whether the additional 103 loads, over and above last year's figures, have brought in any extra weight of refuse.

SALVAGE.

Particulars of Salvage collected and sold during 1964, are as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Baled paper.	12	9	0	0
Black scrap.	8	14	0	0
Rags.	0	3	0	0

Total revenue from this source:- £141.6.7d.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The following is a brief summary of the sewerage systems within the district:-

Millom:- Sewers with three outfalls to Salthouse Pool. (Tidal).
No treatment.

Haverigg and
Steel Green:-

Sewers with three outfalls, one to sea and two to Haverigg Pool on the Foreshore. (Tidal).
No treatment.

The Lancashire River Board have not as yet prepared details of their scheme to prevent flooding of agricultural land in this area, but when carried out their works may involve two of these outfalls.

Waingate
Bridge:-

Sewage disposal works with effluent discharging to Haverigg Pool. (Tidal).

The Green:-

Sewage Disposal Works at Mill Park, with effluent discharging into Black Beck.

During the year, work was completed on the enlargement of these works, in order to accommodate the discharge from additional bungalows erected at Mill Park.

Whicham Terrace,
Silecroft:-

Sewer and septic tank provided.

Bootle:-

The majority of Bootle Village is provided with sewers connecting to Sewage Disposal Works. The effluent from these works discharges into Sike Beck.

Ravenglass:-

Sewers with three outfalls to estuaries of Mite and Esk. (Tidal).
No treatment.

Seascale:-

Sewers with one outfall to sea.
No treatment.

Eskdale:-

Sewage Disposal Works provided to serve part of the village.

Drigg:-

Sewage Disposal Works serve part of the village.

In addition, Council properties in the outlying areas are provided with septic tanks.

No public sewers are provided other than those mentioned above, but it is estimated that those public sewers, which are provided, serve some 66% of all properties within the Rural District, and a high proportion of the remainder have septic tanks. Unfortunately, these are not always in satisfactory condition, nor so maintained, but with good liason with the River Boards, some improvement is being shown in this respect.

During the year an additional fifteen private properties were provided with septic-tank method of sewage disposal.

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Sewerage Schemes.

Drigg & Holmrook,
Seascale.

Once more I have to report that a start has not been made on the proposed Sewerage Scheme for Drigg & Holmrook, or to the improvements to the system at Seascale.

These schemes are in the hands of the County Engineer and detailed plans are still awaited.

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Repairs and Maintenance:-

Haverigg Foreshore -
Sewer Outfall.

Work on the concrete apron, which protects the main sewer on the Foreshore, was completed during the year.

Millom Newtown -
Sewer Outfall.

Repairs to brickwork to the main Newtown Sewer Outfall were carried out.

General:- Works of repair and maintenance were carried out during the year at:

Millom. Lonsdale Road, Market Square, Lord Street, Millom Road, Wellington Street, Katharine Street, Lapstone Road, Lancashire Road, Holborn Hill, Horn Hill, Church Walk.

Haverigg. Main Street, Atkinson Street, Castle Terrace.

Seascale. Santon Way, The Banks.

Ravenglass. Sewer on foreshore.

RODENT CONTROL.

		<u>Non-Agricultural.</u>		<u>Agricultural.</u>
		<u>Dwellings.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	
(a).	Number of properties in District.	4236	242	328
(b).	Number of properties inspected.	67	91	9
(c).	Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
	Rats: Major.	--	--	--
	Minor.	16	11	5
	Mice: Major.	--	--	--
	Minor.	8	10	--
(d).	Infested premises treated by Local Authority.	24	13	--

Particular attention has once again been given to the Council's Refuse Tips and the Public Sewers.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council own and maintain conveniences at Millom, Haverigg, Silecroft Foreshore, Seascale Foreshore, and Bootle Foreshore. This latter was completed and brought into use in September.

Urinal accommodation is also provided at Devonshire Road, Millom, Haverigg Road, and Arch Hill, Seascale.

On several occasions during the year, I reported on damage to the various Council properties, but the brunt of the attack was generally directed at the conveniences. This damage is senseless, and I offer no apology for repeating what I said in last year's report.

" Such damage is regrettable not only from the financial point of view, but also because of the inconvenience it causes to members of the public, and the fact that time spent in carrying out repairs could be used to more advantage".

SWIMMING POOLS AND
PADDLING POOLS.

Samples of water were taken from the Swimming Pools at Millom and Seascale Schools, and from the Millom Parish Council's Paddling Pool at Haverigg.

The results were as follows:-

	<u>Excellent.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
<u>Millom School.</u>			
<u>Swimming Pool.</u>	1	1	1
<u>Seascale School.</u>			
<u>Swimming Pool.</u>	1	3	-
<u>Haverigg.</u>			
<u>Paddling Pool.</u>	-	1	4

The results of the water from the Paddling Pool at Haverigg gave cause for concern, but improvements were shown during the year and the last sample taken proved 'satisfactory'.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES.

During the year the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 came into operation.

The number of Registrations under this Act at 31st December 1964, was as follows:-

Offices.	24
Retail Shops.	62
Catering Establishments.	<u>16</u>
Total:-	<u>102</u>

A considerable amount of preliminary work was carried out before the Act actually came into force. This involved 98 visits to various premises. After the Act came into operation 19 general inspections were carried out up to the end of the year, during which, 14 contraventions of the Act were discovered. Four of these involved structural alterations.

In due course, as the various regulations come into force, difficulties will be experienced, and particularly will this be so in connection with the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

Licences issued up to 31.12.63.	17
Licences issued during 1964.	2
Licences withdrawn or expired during 1964.	4
Licences in operation at 31.12.64.	15
Total number of caravan standings (of which 9 are individually sited).	171

The Caravan Site at Silecroft, which is in the ownership of the Lake District Planning Board, has been extended to accommodate 90 caravans, and further works of improvement are being carried out. There is every indication that these caravan standings will be fully utilised in the near future.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

29 Licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit.

Total income from this source was: £23.10.0d.

Two replacement tanks were installed during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Public Lighting:-

The following is a summary of public lighting standards provided by this Authority, in the various localities, as at 31.12.64 :-

Millom and Haverigg.	437
The Hill.	7
The Green.	7
Hallthwaites.	1
Kirksanton.	3
Whicham.	12
Bootle.	24
Hycemoor.	9
Waberthwaite.	4
Santon.	3
Ravenglass.	7
Drigg & Holmrook.	24
Seascale.	119
Eskdale.	6
Total:-	<u>663</u>

In addition to the conversions and replacements which have been carried out, this total shows an increase of 26 over the number for 1963.

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Bus Shelters:-

There are sixteen bus shelters which are owned and maintained by the Council, and these are located at:-

Millom.	3
Haverigg.	3
The Hill.	1
The Green.	1
Hallthwaites.	1
Kirksanton.	1
Silecroft.	1
Whitbeck.	1
Waberthwaite.	1
Drigg.	1
Seascale.	2

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Mortuary:-

The Mortuary is located at the rear of Poolside, Haverigg.

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Town & Country Planning:-

During the year, 135 planning application were received, of which 46 were for development within the Lake District National Park.

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GENERAL.

Staff.

The staff of the Surveyor's & Public Health Department remained as in 1963.

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Workmen.

The number of workmen, inclusive of tradesmen employed on the maintenance of Council property, also remains the same, viz: 31, although there have been three changes in personnel.

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New Legislation.

Reference has already been made to the Meat Inspection Regulations and to the Offices. Shops & Railway Premises Act, together with the various Regulations.

In addition, there is also the Housing Act 1964, and further legislation is anticipated of which not least in importance will be the Building Regulations.

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Report.

In addition to giving a report on the work of the Department during the year, I have endeavoured to include some information on the Council's services and properties, which I trust the Councillors will find useful.

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An appendix to this report gives a summary of samples taken in this area by the Weights & Measures Department of the Cumberland County Council. For this I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Spedding, Divisional Inspector of the Department.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of my Staff and Officials of the Council, the Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees, and also members of the Council, for their co-operation during the year. This is particularly valuable with the staffing problems being so difficult.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. DAWSON.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL WEIGHTS & MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

Articles Sampled:

Milk Chocolate Fudge Topping.
Chicken and Mushroom Pie Filling.
Smoked Salmon Mayonaise.
Blackcurrant Drink.
Blackcurrant Jam.
Ice Cream.
Double Cream.
Milk.
Instant Non-Fat Skimmed Milk.
Rennet Essence.
Ginger Punch.
Concentrated Chicken.
Dairy Topping.
Scotch Choc.
Quik-Set Compound Chocolate.
Gravy Salt.
Calcium Vitamin D. Tablets.
Aneurin Compound Tablets.
Aluminium Hydroxide Tablets.
Folic Acid Tablets.

Total number of samples taken: 45

Milk: 26
Other than milk. 19

Number of samples of genuine quality: 44

Number unsatisfactory: 1

This unsatisfactory sample was of Double Cream which on analysis was found to be slightly below the minimum standard of 48% prescribed under the Regulations, a follow-up sample taken was satisfactory.

No complaints were received during the year regarding quality, or extraneous or foreign bodies in foodstuffs.

There have been no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

SIGNED: R.B.SPEDDING.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	42	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	13	52	-	-
TOTAL	66	94	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred — To H.M. Inspector (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
a. Insufficient	6	6	—	—	—
b. Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
c. Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	9	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu-tions (7)
(1)						
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	21	1	-	-	-	-

(All other lines - Nil)

PORT OF MILLOM
Annual Report for 1964
SECTION I - Staff
TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
Alan CROWLEY	Medical Officer of health	1. 1.63	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.	Deputy Area Medical Officer
Address and Telephone No. : Health Department, St. George's Road, of the Medical Officer : Millom. Telephone; Millom 250				

SECTION II - Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	<u>Number Inspected</u>		Number of ships reported as having or having had, during the voyage, infectious diseases on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	Inspector	
Foreign Ports	-	-	-	-	-
Coastwise	19	8,299	-	-	-

SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of passenger INWARDS :	NIL
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS :	

Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS:	NIL
	Principal EXPORTS:	Pig Iron, Ingot moulds

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive	Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast
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SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V- Water Supply

1. The source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping, is from the Millom Town's supply, which is chlorinated.
2. During the year 44 bacteriological examinations were made of water from this supply, all but 2 were satisfactory.
3. Hydrants and hosepipes and frequently flushed through.
4. There are no water boats.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. The Epidemiological Record of the World Health Organisation is received weekly and filed for reference. As the boats arriving at Millom Port are only cargo and coastal, no list of infected areas is prepared.
2. There is no radio station at the port.
3. Notifications of ships entering the port are received by post.
4. There are four mooring stations at the pier.

5. (a) Infectious diseases would be accommodated at the West Cumberland Hospital, Hensingham, Whitehaven.
- (b) Contacts would be followed up by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles would be carried out by the Public Health Department of this Authority.

SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Smallpox cases would be sent to the Langley Park, Hospital, County Durham. In the event of an outbreak occurring, Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith, would be called into action. Should either of these hospitals be full, Ormside Hospital, Appleby, would be used.
2. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for the ambulance which would come from the hospital involved. The ambulance crew have all been vaccinated and the matter is kept under review.
3. Smallpox consultant available:

Dr. D.G. Davies, Path. Laboratory, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. Tel: Carlisle 23444
4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Pathological Laboratory, Cumberland Infirmary, CARLISLE

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Venereal diseases would be treated at centres in Whitehaven or Barrow in Furness. Days and times of Clinics are as follows:-

Devonshire Road I.D. Hospital,
Barrow in Furness

Mondays 1900 hours
Wednesdays 1030 hours

(Emergencies seen at any time
provided they have a doctor's
note)

West Cumberland Hospital

Monday afternoons

This information is posted up at the dock.

Any case requiring in-patient treatment would be admitted to the West Cumberland Hospital.

SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

nil

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

There were no cases of malaria.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

There were no ships infected with or suspected for plague

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. All ships from foreign ports are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and/or the Chief Public Health Inspector.
2. Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents would be carried out at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, CARLISLE.
3. Any ship requiring deratting would be dealt with by the Port Health Authority, Barrow in Furness, which is the nearest approved port.
4. As no food is imported and there are no warehouses at the dock, further rat-proofing is not considered necessary.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year on ships from foreign ports

NIL

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

NIL

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

NIL

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

There are shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Public Health Authority and these are liable to pollution. The Duddon Estuary (shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, are still in force.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

This port is not approved for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

The local Authority would see to the proper interment of any dead.
